

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

Vol. XLIV. No. 7605.

號五月正年八十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888.

日二十月一十年亥丁

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON:—F. AMAN, 11 & 13, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. Gordon & Co., 30, Cornhill. Gordon & Co., 37, Wallbrook, E.C. Gordon & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, W. M. WILKS, 151, Cannon Street, E.C. PARIS AND EUROPE:—AMERSON PRINCE & Co., 38, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILKS, 21, Park Row. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney. CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—HAYDEN & Co., Square, Singapore. S. S. LYNCH & Co., Manila. OHIO:—MAGUIRE, F. A. DE CUEZ, Successor, 100, Broadway, New York. FUSCHER, HEDON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WATSON.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND, \$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

CHIEF DIRECTORS:—J. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq., Deputy Chairman; Hon. J. BELL IRELAND, Esq.; W. H. F. DUBRY, Esq.; Hon. A. P. McEWEEN, Esq.; H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.; S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.; W. H. FORBES, Esq.; J. S. MORSE, Esq.; H. HOPKINS, Esq.; Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Manager.

Shanghai:—EVEN CAMERON, Esq., LONDON BANKERS—London and Country Bank.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit is granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hong, September 20, 1887. 363

NOTICE OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

Business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

1.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

2.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

3.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

4.—Each depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

5.—Consequences as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings Bank Business is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

6.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day Admitted Mr. MARCUS DAVID EZEKIEL a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 4

NOTICE.

MR. M. GROTE has This Day been Admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CHATER & VERNON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 6

NOTICE.

WE Have authorized Mr. GUSTAV DEGENER BÖNING to Sign our Firm by Procuration from this date, in Hongkong and China.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 8

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility in our Firm of Mr. MAX GROTE ceases by Mutual Agreement on this date.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2

Notice of Firm.

NOTICE.

WE Have This Day CLOSED our BUSINESS in Hongkong. Mr. M. D. EZEKIEL will settle the Outstanding Accounts.

ABRAHAM, EZEKIEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2543

Intimations.

WANTED in the Harbour Department an ASSISTANT LIGHT-HOUSE KEEPER. Salary \$40 a month. Application, with Testimonials, to be made to the Harbour Master.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 22

ANDREW JOHNSTON, Consulting Engineer, Marine House, QUEEN'S ROAD.

PLANS and ESTIMATES prepared for LIGHT DRAGON STEAMERS, STEAM LAUNCHES, MARINE ENGINES and BOILERS, and all other kinds of MACHINERY. A List of Steamers FOR SALE always on hand.

The Address as above.

Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 21

NOTICE.

AS the Undersigned is leaving for India, Notice is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMAND upon or against him are required to send in same for SETTLEMENT on or before 21st Instant.

All Parties INDEBTED to the Undersigned are also hereby requested to make immediate PAYMENT.

SHEIKHALLY FAZULALLY.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 14

PEAK HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND CAFE.

Situated at THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS, VICTORIA GAP.
1,250 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
Commanding Fine Views of the Harbour and City, with a Southern Exposure, Warm in Winter, and a Constant Breeze in Summer.

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS begs to intimate that he has NOW OPENED the above HOTEL, and is prepared to serve on the shortest Notice, BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, and DINNERS, at fixed prices, and a la carte, also all kinds of REFRESHMENTS, WINES, CIGARS, CONFECTIONERY, IODES, &c., served, and FOR SALE to Residents. The Cuisine will embrace all the Luxuries of the season from the North, Japan and San Francisco.

WINE, LIQUORS, BEER AND MINERAL WATERS of the Best Quality.

RETIRING ROOMS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

SEVERAL COMFORTABLE BEDROOMS. Telephone No. 29.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 1

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP. MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG, Surgeon Dentist, (FORMERLY ATTENDED APPRENTICE AND LATER ASSISTANT TO DR. ROGERS.)

At the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, he has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. ROGERS.

No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.

Sole Address.

2, DUDDELL STREET, (Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1888. 68

RAFFLES HOTEL, 2, Beach Road, Singapore.

MESSRS. SARKIES BROTHERS have the honour to inform their FRIENDS and PATRONS that they have OPENED the above HOTEL on the 1st of December.

This Situation is one of the best and healthiest in the town, facing the sea, and within a few minutes' walk of the Public Offices and the Square.

Great care and attention for the comfort of Boarders and Visitors have been taken in every detail, and those frequenting it will find every convenience and home comfort.

From the great experience Messrs. SARKIES BROTHERS have gained in the MANAGEMENT of the EASTERN and the ORIENTAL HOTELS in Penang, and the success that has attended them, they are confident that the 'RAFFLES HOTEL' will meet a great want long felt in Singapore.

The sole and exclusive of the Proprietors will be to attend to the comfort of their VISITORS.

TERMS MODERATE.

SARKIES BROTHERS, Proprietors.

21st December, 1887. 2478

PUBLICATIONS.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE.

CHINA REVIEW—published once in Two Months.

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL—for every Weekly Mail.

CHINA MAIL—Every Day.

Orders for Printing and Book-binding promptly executed at MODERATE CHARGES.

'CHINA MAIL' OFFICE, 2, Wyndham Street (behind the Club.)

Business Notices.

NEW YEAR PRESENTS!

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ARE SHOWING A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF New Year Cards.

NEW BOOKS.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' ANNUALS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 27, 1887. 2512

ROBERT LANG & Co., Tailors, Hatters, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

NEW WINTER GOODS.

LAMB'S WOOL and SHETLAND WOOL UNDERVESTS and PANTS, CARDIGAN JACKETS, Hand KNIT HOSE and 1-HOSE, CASHMERE MERINO and SILK 1-HOSE. BOOTS and SHOES from the best manufacturers. DRAB CLOTH SPATS. KID and WOOL-LINED GLOVES. TRAVELLING RUGS and SCOTCH PLAIDS. OVERLAND TRUNKS, PORTMANTEAUS and HAND-BAGS, &c.

TAILORING:—OVER-COATINGS, SUITING, AND TROUSERS in large Variety of Materials.

Hongkong, January 3, 1888. 11

STAG HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

THE HOTEL is CENTRALLY SITUATED AND WITHIN A FEW MINUTES' WALK FROM THE PRINCIPAL LANDING PLACES.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS. CHARGES MODERATE.

TIFFIN at 1 o'clock. DINNER at 7.30.

WELL VENTILATED BILLIARD ROOM.

TIFFIN 50 CENTS. DINNER 75 CENTS.

WINE, SPIRITS and MALT LIQUORS of the VERY BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Hongkong, April 1, 1887. 607

Victoria Hotel, Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large DINING HALL.

THE HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

THE HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1888. 1612

W. POWELL & Co. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WARM CLOTHING.

CASHMERE and MERINO VESTS. FUR-LINED KID GLOVES.

CASHMERE and MERINO COMBINATIONS. WOOL-LINED SILK GLOVES.

CASHMERE HOSE, all sizes and colours. CHILDREN'S GLOVES and INFANTES.

KNITTED WOOL VESTS and JACKETS. WOOL CURTAINS and MIRRORS.

KNITTED WOOL VESTS and JACKETS. WOOL CURTAINS and MIRRORS.

KNITTED CATERPILLAR and BOATLENS. WOOL HATS and TAN O' SHANERS.

(TELEPHONE 21)

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, December 28, 1887. 2522

Intimations.

CHAS. J. GAUPP & Co., Chronometer, Watch & Clock Makers, Jewellers, Gold & Silversmiths.

NAUTICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

VOLTAIRE'S CELEBRATED BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES.

RITCHIE'S LIGHT AND OTHER COMPASSES. ADMIRALTY & IMRAY CHARTS, NAUTICAL BOOKS.

English SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. ORNATE & Co.'s ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. GOLD & SILVER JEWELLERY, in great variety.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

A Splendid Collection of the Latest London PATTERNS, at very moderate prices. 742

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS and ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, upon their arrival in this Harbour, NONE of the Company's FLOTTING should be at hand. Orders for REPAIRS is sent to the Head Office, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the Event of Complaints being found necessary, Communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 26, 1886. 1458

Intimations.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY, NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

PASSENGERS can at the present time of the year engage Berths through to Europe, via Bombay, without change of steamer or increase of fare.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

3rd December, 1887. 2553

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all VESSELS DISCHARGING BOMBAY COTTON and COTTON YARN at the Kowloon Wharves will have FREE STORAGE for 14 days from arrival, after which a Rent of 3 CENTS per bale per month will be charged.

ISAAC HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 7, 1887. 2148

J. D. KILEY, SAILMAKER.

TENTS, AWNINGS AND FLAGS.

No. 29, Praya Central, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, November 1, 1887. 2138

Intimations.

THE BRITISH BARQUE NARDOO.

THE Undersigned being about to PURCHASE the British Barque Nardoo, the Transfer thereof will be effected within one month from this date hereby request all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Vessel to send Particulars of such Claims to the Undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1888.

PEN KEE, Hongkong, January 4, 1888. 18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are SOLE AGENTS for Hongkong and Manila for the Sale of THE MONTERRAT LIME JUICE, and THE MONTERRAT LIME JUICE COBOLLS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, May 3, 1887. 864

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, \$20 per Case of 1 doz. Pilsa, \$21 " " Dubos Fères & de Gernon & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bros' WHISKY, \$74 per Case of 1 doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

To Let.

TO LET.

ROOMS in 'COLLIER CHAMBERS' GODOWN in ICE HOUSE LANE, from the 1st January; at present in the occupation of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, December 3, 1887. 504

TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 1, 'BALT'S COURT', Bonham Road.

Apply to BELILIOS & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1887. 2546

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

TWO DESIRABLE RESIDENCES situated in China Road, West end Terrace opposite to Ross Villas.

Apply to No. 14, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, October 31, 1887. 2130

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

A Comfortable FOUR or SIX ROOMED HOUSE Furnished or Unfurnished in Richmond Terrace, with use of TENNIS COURT.

Apply to JOHN WILLMOTT, Hongkong Dispensary. Hongkong, December 16, 1887. 2169

Insurance.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George the First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurance as follows:—

Marine Department. Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department. Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872. 496

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 15, 1887. 1340

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...\$1,000,000

THE above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates on Goods, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the World payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST. Hongkong, December 3, 1887. 2349

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to insure against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 14

Notices to Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP NECKAR, FROM BREMEN AND PORTS OF CALL.

THE above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF and GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

On or after 4 p.m. To-day, the 1st Inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th Instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at 4 p.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 14th Instant, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1888. 6

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE *Daily News* says:—Not long ago it was remarked in these columns that the entrance of insurance offices might well be compared to other than the banks of the city. The conditions of business life continually present openings for initiative of the kind; and the very last trade discovered is that which was described in our City column yesterday. Three weeks ago a young clerk was violently robbed of a package of securities near Threadneedle-street, and nothing has since been heard of either the thief or the stolen bonds. Finding the loss of a Master's apprenticeship, certain numbers of Lloyd's underwriting amounted to the idea that the Stock Exchange would be glad to pay small rates of insurance in order to provide immunity from the risk of a sudden and crushing loss. This has been done, and for every ten shillings paid yearly stock-brokers of standing may secure continuously a claim for £100 if their clerks lose, or are robbed, of securities in the course of journeys between office and office. Every year the quantity of such policies, and their documents, giving title to the property, is to be better than the increase. The Stock Exchange no longer deals largely in registered stocks, but is most busy with American shares, and foreign bonds, the loss of which may be serious, as in a large number of cases they are irrecoverable.

Telegrams have been received in Hong-
 kong to the effect that a destructive fire
 occurred last night in the Foreign Con-
 cession, Poochoo. The offices of the China
 Merchants' S. N. Company, Adamson Bell &
 Co. and Messrs F. A. England & Co. have
 been destroyed. The offices are on the South
 bank of the River Min, and the fire seems
 to have spread till it reached the offices of
 Messrs Russell & Co., which narrowly es-
 caped. The damage is extensive, and we un-
 derstand that most of the local offices are
 interested.

This case, which was opened yesterday, came before Mr Justice Lush again in the Supreme Court to-day. Mr Webber appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Caldwell for the defendant.

Mr Caldwell said his Lordship would remember that he (Mr Caldwell) was obliged to cut short his cross-examination yesterday, and he would now, with his Lordship's permission, resume it.

The plaintiff having gone into the witness box, Mr Caldwell asked him the following questions:

No. You did not explain it to them?—No; everybody angered me.

What do those characters mean?—No one admitted entrance.

In further cross-examination plaintiff said defendant and his other four pupils signed the agreement with their own hands, and it was witnessed by Lam Atak, his recommender, and also by his cook.

By his English teacher, a Chinese. I was recommended by a friend to the defendant, who wanted some one to teach English. I obtained an English primer for each pupil. I read out the English and then explained what it meant and taught them pronunciation. I taught them every day except Sundays and Saturdays for fifteen or two months. My remuneration was to be \$20 per month payable in advance. I got \$12 on the 3rd September, but I have got nothing since then. I wanted to teach them the alphabet, but they were disorderly.

At this stage the case was again adjourned, a day for further hearing to be fixed to-morrow.

This case, in which the defendant, Young Mau, a house proprietor, was charged at the instance of Mr. A. S. Hooper, with attempting to defraud the Treasury by making false returns as to the rents of houses, was again before Mr. Wodehouse in the Police Court to-day. His Worship was accompanied on the bench by Hon. Mr. Lister, Colonial Treasurer. Mr. Hooper prosecuted and Mr. Caldwell appeared for the defendant.

Mr Hooper stated that since the case was last remanded he had had an opportunity of comparing the rents handed in by defendant with the valuations of last year for the same premises, and he had found that the rents returned were copies of the exact amounts at which he had assessed the houses. It was so in each case.

Mr Caldwell. — Before you made up your assessments of last year did you receive any returns from the defendant?

Mr Hooper. — I did.

Were they more or less than your assessments? — Less.

Then you increased them in your assessments? — I did.

And the returns given this year are upon the same basis? — No, not quite, he adopted my valuation but not on the increased rents he had received.

When he made the returns this year, they were in the same figures exactly in

Mr Lister said he could speak with reference to the house 166 Hollywood Road. He stated that the return of the rent handed in by defendant was the same as the existing valuation.

or his clerk had any other object in view, I believe it was simply for the sake of convenience they chose that way of filling up the returns and not that they had any intention of defrauding the revenue. (To Mr Hooper). Do you ask for a penalty in each case?

Mr Hooper—For each house, certainly.

Mr Caldwell—Where do you find that?

Mr Hooper—Decision has been given to that effect in this Court before, when I prosecuted on four houses and a fine of four hundred dollars was imposed.

His Worship—I see the Ordinance refers to single tenements; it says 'the owner of a tenement.'

Mr Caldwell—It is not so clear that the wording of the Ordinance is imperative.

His Worship said he held that a separate penalty could be imposed in the case of

ment. His Worship added that if defendant had only chosen to say at once how the error happened, instead of leaving the Court to find it out, he should have been let off with a merely nominal fine of a dollar or so.

THE DOCTORS AND THE DRAINS.
To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'
Jan. 5. 1888.

to the extent of this sewer-gas poisoning, which must have a most deleterious effect, and which every one who passes along our streets becomes only too keenly sensible of. Instead of collecting a mass of facts about the different diseases the people in districts thus affected are inclined to assume, without obtaining whether they correspond in all their minute details with the symptoms of the disorders generally attributed to the effects of bad drains. One need not go far from the Clock-Tower to search for drains the smell from which is enough to make any poor sick who passes by. Whether these drains have been the direct cause of the fever which spread in the Western district or not we cannot say. That their existence is most prejudicial to the public health few will deny. But our worthy doctors do not

see things in this light, and they seem bent on expending their skill and energies in a nice scientific diagnosis of certain diseases until the spring season is half finished and the drains have been flushed from the clouds and the pressing need of a thorough investigation no longer exists.—Yours,

The Chinese petition against the Public Health Bill was forwarded to-day to the Colonial Secretary. We have already given a rough translation of the document, but as this is a matter to which the utmost publicity ought to be given, we give below the authorised translation, along with Dr Ho Kai's letter to the Colonial Secretary forwarding the document.

To encourage the people to come to this Colony, and to do their utmost to make the said Colony a happy land, Her Majesty's Commissioners have carried out Her intentions, and have assiduously pursued the beneficial influence of Her rule. In February 1841 a Proclamation was made, the sum and substance of which is, that all Chinese residents shall be protected, and their own customs and habits, as well as their notions of propriety, will be allowed to remain unchanged, and that within the threshold of their houses, no one shall be molested in the exercise of their religion. (See *Macao Monthly Gazette*, February 1841.)

Being mindful of this generous assurance, and the good principles of government, your Petitioners have encouraged one another to come to this happy land, and they have willingly remained and become Her Majesty's subjects. From then till now is over 40

years, and during that time, your Petitioners have cut the hills and reclaimed the sea, in order to extend the habitable land, and to make the people of this island, sufficient to make their fortune by this distant island. Never have your Petitioners suffered from any plague or epidemic, but live to an old age. Everywhere there are signs of prosperity, and manifestations of happiness, and there is no one among them who does not desire to see the Government continue, and that there should be no disturbance or change. Unexpectedly, however, the Government introduced this Bill, which, as the Chinese saying goes, "frightens the people more than a fierce tiger," and must affect the prosperity of the people, and the revenue of the Government, so that they cannot give adequate voice to their apprehensions their feelings have been stirred, and their minds shaken. Your Petitioners sent a deputation to wait on the authorities, but no satisfaction was given to their claims, and they thought it necessary to send members and leading merchants in the British community pleaded hard for your Petitioners the authorities disregarded what was said on their behalf, as if they had

not heard it. When the 2nd and 3rd readings of the bill were proposed, all the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were strongly opposed to it, but the six official members united against them. Even when the Bill was in committee, the unofficial members were plain times controlled by the official members. The latter seemed bent upon passing this Bill, and being hard upon your Petitioners. Your Petitioners are doing business in this Colony, and have their property and their families permanently in it. Those who suffer here but for a short time are not affected by the Bill, cannot understand our bitter feelings towards it.

Although your Petitioners are not clever in political matters, they are obliged to speak out now and let their feelings be known. Your Petitioners have already been convinced, Right Honourable Sir, that you have a brotherly feeling and regard for the interests of others, and always think of the welfare of the people, and they are sure you will kindly comply with their wish, and will amend or strike out the grievous provisions of the Bill.

And your Petitioners will ever pray &c.

The following are the principal objections to the provisions of the Bill :-

Section 3, sub-section 4 (a). The difficulty in enforcing this subsection is, that it will injure the labourers, pedlars and poor artisans, who, owing to the exorbitant hours

rents of the Colony, are obliged to live together several families in one house and even several persons in one room. This is done in order to save the rent, and not for the purpose of making money. Should these houses be called common lodging-houses, and be regulated by the ordinance-

If, for fear of being embarrassed by this new ordinance, they will cease their work and go away, and new labourers will hesitate to come forward, then the obstruction occasioned thereby to your Petitioners' trade will be very serious.

Section 4.—The unfavorable element in this clause is the mode of electing members of the Sanitary Board. As the object of forming the Board is to improve buildings and the sanitation of the Colony, and this is a matter which concerns the rate-

to the discretion of the inspecting officer. We are afraid that he might do what is displeased without due consideration, and call a place overcrowded when it is not; and if no limitation in time is to be set forth, he would have to consider whether it is to be considered in the twinkling of an eye, or after a long time.

Section 47.—The difficulty in complying with this clause consists in this, that it is required that 'no waste pipe or down pipe shall be brought down an external wall or retaining wall, when such wall looks upon any public thoroughfare.' According to the mode of construction of Chinese houses, it would be very inconvenient, were the pipes constructed otherwise than they are at present. And it is not probable that they would be so constructed, as it would be so harmful to anybody, why should any trouble be taken to alter the appearance of the buildings? Besides, nearly all the Chi-

These houses are without any yard or back-yard, but built back to back, and in blocks. If no drains are allowed to be made in the street, and yet no waste pipe or down pipe is allowed to be brought down any external wall, where the waste is to be led. The contractors absolutely nominate the Board.

Section 49.—The objection to this section is that of being too much controlled by the Sanitary Board. It would be quite sufficient, if the Board superintended the work. If the work is left entirely to the Board, or is partly left to the Board, it is difficult to realize that this will not lead to a great deal of corruption and prejudice, and create a monopoly for the benefit of the Government contractors. Besides, inasmuch as the expense is to be borne by the house-owners, it is not reasonable to suppose that they will have their own contractors themselves, and the Board ought not to interfere too far.

Section 52.—The difficulty in complying with this section is that the public drains run so far from the houses. If the house owners are to be made to pay the public drains at a distance of some 30 or 40 feet, and the work would be no very extensive, and

Section 63.—For the difficulty in complying with this section, please refer to the remarks under section 17 above. The amount of drinking, however, is not a matter of frequent occurrence, and therefore the injunction will not disturb the people too often. But it would be more convenient, if a notice could be served on the landlors five or six days previous to the injunction, so that he might be present when the inspecting officer came.

Sections 67 and 68.—The objection to these sections is that they would injure poor people. As the earnings of these people are small, and the rents they pay are exorbitant, several persons often join together to take up one small room, or several families have to occupy together a small house. And even should relatives or acquaintances be disposed to stay with them, they are obliged to use this same room for their houses. The men, having, in the night, to come back late, the women, to be in the needle work by the door, and retire afterwards weeping. Even late in the night, most of the men would sleep on the benches of the streets. They do not, therefore, feel that the house is overcrowded, and our Petitioners have never heard of

their health being thereby injured, or of their suffering from pestilence. If each person is compelled to have 300 cubic feet, then the rent he has to pay, will be two times more than what he used to pay. As their earnings are almost insufficient for their food, how could they pay the increased rent? Although the rents of the houses at East and West Points are slightly lower, these houses are too far from the place where they do their business, and it is very hard and inconvenient for them to have to walk to and from the premises

have to work to and fro in the mornings
and evenings. Once these actions are en-
forced, every poor man must either reduce
his food to make up the house-rent, or
leave this Colony with his family. The
natural consequence of this will be that
one will see starvation and misery

Sum has proved a great stimulus to the tea industry, and the country, being so near to the English coast, have been enabled to do so on the public, and are not taken any hold on the Ceylon, and are not the advantages of absolute freedom from taxation, a large number of flushes of leaf to the year and consequent greater yield more than China tea, and the comparative nearness to the consuming markets.

We have no confidence in making the following suggestions for the improvement of China tea.

We know that the tea we want was once procurable in China, but as it is no longer procurable to market we conclude it is not obtainable, and we are therefore strongly of opinion that the modes of cultivation or

...ing in high place in Ceylon and India would be highly beneficial if adopted in this country. We should recommend that a number of intelligent and practical Chinamen should be sent to those countries to learn the process and themselves so as to become teachers to their fellow countrymen on their return. It would be an advantage if factories were established in one or two of the principal districts under official protection, using all the modern machinery. The introduction of machinery will require strong Government protection, or it may possibly cause disturbance among the workers that will be a serious drawback. The fact that a cotton-spinning machine was imported from America some twenty years ago, but it has not yet been used, as no men were found with courage enough to face a possible riot amongst the coolies.

The Chinese method of preparation is so very primitive that tea can only be properly stored under the most favourable climatic conditions. Under the influence of rain and any other untoward circumstances the tea is soon broken down and produces a very irregular quality of one season's produce compared with another. This irregularity must be obviated to a great extent by the better housing of the raw leaf.

The points that want the greatest change are fermentation and drying.

Since the opening of the Fuzai Canal, tea has been a very serious deterioration in the market in Hankow. The fact is that tea-planters have studied that the cost of making tea is too high in Hankow. The tea buyers, and they have found that a tea half fermented and slightly fired arrives at the market in the most attractive form to buyers. The result is that we now get a de-luscious, briaky tea, which has lost half its strength and nearly all its keeping qualities. It is not until the first of the new year, or in February, that the tea should be allowed to go on until every leaf is red, and

ings should be done slowly as in olden days. Without proper fermentation you cannot get a strong, rich liquor, and it is on strength and make alone that the Indian relies for their reputation. No one ever heard of Indian or Ceylon tea being recommended as being of superior flavour to the Chinese tea. It is in the matter of flavour we look for the revival of the China Tea trade. What we want is a strong tea, full of aroma, and so perfectly cured that it will retain the qualities for a long time. The reputation loss of this season have shown a marked improvement on those of many previous seasons, and have met with a good reception in London. What can be done in

The present system of attempting to make large chests of 1,000 to 3,000 chests, purporting to be of even quality throughout, is one of the main causes of deterioration of the article. To make a quantity in one chop necessitates the sale of many days in purchasing the requisite quantity of leaf, often extending a week to ten days after the leaf has been picked from the tree, during which the quality is rapidly deteriorating. In consequence, a chest made in small chops of 100 to 200 chests, all of the same picking made in a single day, all being prepared and packed the tea the day after it is picked, the best qualities of the

Another source of deterioration is the mixture of leaf from inferior districts with that grown in the better districts. This mixture is often difficult to detect shortly after the tea is made, and as often deceives the foreign buyers in Hankow; but the voyage to England brings out the coarse flavour of the inferior mixture, and is a great cause of disappointment and loss.

Mr Robert Fortune, in his *Two Journeys in the Tea Districts*, written about 1848, describes the processes of making tea. We prescribe the following as the best.

pecially mention Mr. Fortune as an authority, as not only did he visit all the tea districts in China, but he was the first to introduce China tea into India, and engaged several Chinese experts to superintend the making of tea in India.

Export to the United States	1872-73	1,388,547
and Canada	15,003,028	14,949,646
Export to Great Britain	nil.	57,218
	15,003,028	14,985,064
		17,003,028
Increase		30,003,028

The mknke of Moyunes, Tenkinia, and Ychows has fallen off considerably of late years, but we still get sound, pure teas from these districts. There is one point, however, to which we would wish to draw the Government's attention, and that is, the opium which is manufactured in the neighbourhood of Ningpo under the name of Pungayee. Some of the dealers do not honourably to making pure teas, and the majority are only too apt to mix spurious rubbish with their teas, which is carefully coloured to look like the true article. but

which is slowly and surely undermining their business. The least harmful form is in powder mixed with cocaine and rolled into pills to sell as Gunpowder. In many other cases all sorts of foreign substances are introduced, and many instances of seizure by the United States Customs have taken place of late years. This is a discreditable and a most annoying interference which can be valuable to the trade.

Duty.—It is an unchangeable axiom that a trade gravitates to the country that can produce the cheapest article, and in the instance of tea we find it going to countries which are most lightly taxed. The Black Sea Trade is going to India, Ceylon and Java; the Green Tea to Japan. We will

draw attention to the Black Tea business in this season, to show how oneerous the competition is. The average price of the Shanghai Conga, this season, has been about £1.14, *duty paid*, and there are about 70,000 4- chests is worth roughly £1.9, *duty paid*. *Duty and Lixin* amount to £.4.10 to £.5.10 according to districts, or quite 50 per cent. of the value of the goods. How can China compete with these Trade countries as long as these killing duties are imposed? The present price of Congas in Shanghai are 25 to 30 per cent. below the London price, although we export to Great Britain from Shanghai 30,000,000 lbs. last of last season, and the cost of freight and exchange are exceptional. The duty in England is enormous, and as it falls on all alike it does not act to the detriment of any one producing country.

particular, and that it does not affect the
 value of China tea adversely is proved by
 the fact of equal prices being obtainable in
 the United States and London and duty-free New
 York. It may affect consumption, but not
 prices.

If the Chinese Government are really
 anxious of improving the production of
 tea, the best of all plans would be for them
 to throw the country open to foreigners, so
 that they may establish tea-curing hon-
 gars in all modern manufacturing centres, and,
 if necessary, may acquire land for the
 better cultivation of the plant, and last but
 not least, abolish all duties on the article,
 that it may compete on fairly equal
 terms with India and Ceylon. The capital
 required for the purchase of machinery and
 the cost of the land would then be small, and
 the application of scientific principles would make
 the most of the industry. Tea would then
 be treated in its preparation as an article of
 human food, every process would be as
 simple as human care and invention could
 make it, and we should know what Mr
 Chamber calls the "perspiration of sweat."
 stuff which is now brought to market.

One point more calls for serious atten-

on, and that is the almost universal custom of Te Hongs knowingly issuing as masters of teas in Hankow. It is abuse easily remedied, and if once remedied it would do away with one half of the troubles to which foreign buyers are now subject. A fine of \$500 or so on any person guilty of this malpractice would have most salutary effect.

We have omitted to say that we hear, on very reliable authority, that Ceylon is promoting teas at a cost of about 5d. per lb. c. o. b. Tls. 8.5 to Tls. 9.—We have a honour to be, Sir, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOSEPH WILCH

(Signed)
 " J. WINDLEY.
 " A. J. H. CARLILL.
 " CHARLES COLE.
 " E. H. KENNEDY.
 " F. J. GREEN.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced the 'Paris Figure,' of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and premature decay. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it freed him from a miserable existence and a early grave. We learn that the Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Concombury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescriptions free of charge, on receipt of a self addressed stamped envelope.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN
PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM
WATERS

WHAMPOA.		
<i>Passes's Name.</i>	<i>Flag & Reg.</i>	<i>Destination.</i>
Fooksang	Brit. str.	Shanghai
Kutsang	Brit. str.	Shanghai
Sebatian Bach	Ger. lgo.)
Yangtze	Brit. str.	

—
AMOY.
In port on December 24, 1887.
MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Bamtan	British
Chefoo	British
Diamante	British

Glucksburg German
Guy Mannering British
Newchwang British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Andreas Ger. bgo.
Charon Wattana Siam bgo.

Chateaubriand	Brit.	bqe.
Elise	Ger.	bg.
Francisca	Ger.	sch.
Galveston	Ger.	bqe.
Hedvig	Brit.	bqe.
J. Krumer	Ger.	sch.
K. Nilsson	Ger.	bg.
Mercur	Brit.	sch.
Meridian	Siam.	bg.
Omega	Brit.	bqe.

FOODHOUSE

1st April or 2nd April, 17, 1887

in port on December 17, 1887.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Nanning	British
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Nilda	Brit. bgs.
in Kolga	Brit. bgs.

—

SHANGHAI.

in port on December 28, 1887.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

otiva	German
lago	French
id Dorado	British
Sailing	British
ugsan	Chinese
as-an	Chinese
as-tig	Hankow, &c.
ideoyoi Maru	Japanese

	Hongkong
	Tientsin
	Kuchinozu

chang	British	
chang-foo	Chinese	
chang-pian	Chinese	
chang-yung	Chinese	
chang-yü	Chinese	
owelling	British	
ung-wo	British	
wongsang	British	Wenchow
eesang	British	
irzapore	British	
anzing	British	
ierstien	German	

back	British
de Fua	British
Port Victor	British
unmethous	British
an-cheng	French
Nordiske	Danish
ator	British
iwio	British
ku	British
yr	German
to-man	Chinese
chung	Chinese
gatz	British
shain	Chinese
hokama	Maru Japanese

MEMORANT SAILING VESSELS.

Go-India	Brit. bgo.
Alipes	Amer. sh.
H. Drews	Amr. bgo.

—

TUNTESIN

In Port on December 10, 1887.

goa	Ger.	bqa.
auto	Brit.	bqa.
arley	Brit.	bqa.
uille	Norw.	sch.
Siegfried	Brit.	bqa.

NAGASAKI.

In port on December 20, 1887.
 Saki Maru Japan. bgs.

HIOGO.

In port on December 17, 1887.

Harvard	Amer. bgs.
Manuwar	Brit. sh.
G. Davis	Amer. sh.

YOKOHAMA.

In port on December 19, 1887.

Harvard	Amer. sch.
---------	------------

Amor	Amer. sch.
Lehrin	Am. sh.
Jo	Brit. sch.
Reid	Amer. sch.
o	Br. 3m.sch.
James	Amer. bgo.

MANILA.

In port on December 20, 1887.

Prinna	Brit.	sh.	New York
F. Hunt	Amer. bgo.	sh.	United States
Amor	Norw.	bg.	
nellan	Brit.	sh.	
mosa	Brit.	sh.	
Taylor	Brit.	sh.	
Brit.	Brit.	sh.	
z Howes	Amer.	sh.	

L. Stone	Amor. sh.
Boro	Brit. sh.
ad	Amor. bqe.
Baxter	Amor. bqe.
aca	Ger. bqe.
umla	Amor. sh.
	Brit. bqe.

BANGKOK.
 In port on December 3, 1897.

ra	Brit. bqe.
ine	Siam. 3 no
	Norw. bqe.
na	Siam. bg.
h	Siam. sch.
ong	Brit. hqe.

Close Same Same

ed and published by GEO. MURRAY
MAIN, at the China Mail Office No. 2